

BY P. M. HALE.
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NOON REPORTS.

The Republican Convention.

CHICAGO, June 3.—At midnight Mr. Kirk Hawes concluded the presentation to the Committee on Credentials of his side of the case of the contesting delegations. He not only claimed the committee should seat the twenty delegations, but the ten co-testing delegations, that it should declare the seats of the four delegates at large were on the ground that they were chosen by State Conventions in which a majority had been obtained by improper election of the regularly appointed delegation from Cook county.

Both sides, made the concluding argument for the contestants after J. A. Storrs had presented the case of the sitting delegation. The members of the Committee said there was no doubt the contestants would be seated and probably the seats of the delegations at large would be vacated.

After the conclusion of the hearing of the Illinois contest by the Committee on Credentials at 3 o'clock this morning, a vote on the contest in the 7th District of Alabama was taken, resulting in a resolution to report in favor of the admission of Gov Smith and Wm. W. Werner, the contestants by a vote of 31 to 13.

Gen. Raum, a member of the committee, who also acted as chairman of the Springfield Convention, then addressed the committee length on the Illinois contest.

The committee finally adjourned at 4 o'clock until 11 o'clock to lay without reaching a vote on the Illinoi's case.

In the Grant caucus of last night a short debate was passed during the speeches which, Mrs. Bonney, Mr. Conkling made. The former declared they had from 325 to 380 votes on the first ballot, and that the nomination of Grant was secure.

Mr. Conkling said there was no use of concealing or perverting facts. It was now known that the Illinois delegation voted for Grant on the first ballot; they need not count on more, unless they secured them hereafter. He advised, however, that they hold together through the first, second, and to the tenth ballot, if necessary, but not to yield, that they would eventually succeed. They then adjourned. They would neither offer nor accept compromise; breaks would come from other candidates, and then they would gain converts.

A committee of one from each State represented at the caucus was appointed to present the various state delegations and report on the same this morning. At this point of the proceedings, reporter was somewhat summarily removed from the meeting.

It is reported that Chairman Cessna, of Pennsylvania's delegation, visited the Indiana headquarters on his own responsibility, but did not call on the Indiana delegation offered to turn Pennsylvania's voter over to Edmunds and Garrison. The Indiana delegation did not discuss the matter seriously, as Garrison objects to the plan.

The Kentucky delegation held a caucus and reaffirmed its stand of the State Convention in instructing them to vote as a unit. Notwithstanding this action E. G. Hubbard, of the delegation, says four will disregard the instructions.

The sub-committee on rules and order of business, after a long session, agreed to a list of rules nearly the same as those adopted at the Cincinnati Convention in 1876, the principal difference being in rule 11, which provides that the vote of each State, the vote of each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall be announced by the chairman, and in case the votes of any State, Territory or the District of Columbia shall be divided the chairman shall announce the number of votes cast for an amendment for or against any proposition, but if any question is taken by any delegate to the correctness of any such announcement by the chairman of his delegation the President of the Convention shall direct the names of the members of such delegation to be called and the result recorded, to be called and the result recorded individually given. The latter part of this rule from "but if exception" is an addition which does away with the unit rule. By the 10th rule it is provided that the Republican National Committee shall consist of one member from each State thus doing away with representation of Territories and District of Columbia on the Committee.

THE CONVENTION.

Not more than half the delegates were in session at the Convention this morning. The galleries were only three-quarters filled. The New York delegation has just entered with Conkling at their head, who was received with considerable applause in the galleries.

The gallery and door is filling up now rapidly, and the scene in the hall is very impressive.

The Convention was called to order at 11:15.

The Committee on Credentials are still in session, and it is said they cannot report for some time.

Interesting discussions are anticipated to-day, and the indications are that very violent discussions between the various factions upon every point. It would be hazardous to predict the results, but it is believed the Credentials Committee will admit at least eighteen of the twenty contestants from Illinois, who were admitted originally to the Springfield Convention, and subsequently to the Chicago Convention.

Mr. Hale called the Convention to order at 11:45. He requested all others than members of the Convention to withdraw from that part of the hall assigned to the delegates, and directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce the request. The rules were clearly written on the door of the Committee on Credentials in ink.

Dr. F. A. Noble, of the Union Park Congregational Church, Chicago, offered Prayer.

It is said the committee on contested seats will not be able to report before 4 o'clock p.m.

Mr. Conkling moved that the Convention adjourn to take a recess until 6 p.m. Mr. Hale made a point of order that the motion was debatable. The chair sustained the point. It is now being debated. Mr. Hale, in his speech, holds that the Convention must remain in a state of suspended animation until the committee is ready for a report.

Mr. Conkling followed Mr. Hale, claiming that it would facilitate the business of the Convention by taking a recess, and if said it was not in order, they could proceed till the committee on credentials reported.

The motion to take a recess was lost.

Mr. Joy, of Michigan, offered a resolution that the contestants from the State of Illinois be heard in the convention by counsel.

A motion to lay it on the table was lost.

It has been arranged for Colonel Bob Ingersoll to present the claims of the Illinois contestants in the convention.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of George F. Boar for President.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, moved that the Committee on Rules and Order of Business be referred to the committee on credentials.

Mr. Sharpe, of New York, said as there would be a majority and minority report, he asked that it be delayed till the Committee on Credentials reported.

Mr. Garfield said that under the agreement they would not render a report until

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XVII.

RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1880.

NO. 73.

the Committees on Credentials had reported.

At 1:10 p.m. Mr. Frye, of Maine, moved that the Convention take a recess till five o'clock. Adopted.

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Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Beck, the House bill amending statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods was taken up. It allows goods to be imported into the following ports: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Boston, Boston, New Haven, New Orleans, Cleveland, Toledo, San Francisco, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Galveston, and destined for New York, Boston, Burlington Vermont, New Haven, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Louisville, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Sacramento, and Brownsville, to be shipped immediately after entry and duties shall be collected at the point of destination, instead of at the port of entry.

House.—Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a bill to amend the statute of limitation of the railroad and telegraph lines between ports on the Lower Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean, along or near the Southwestern frontier of the United States, and to aid in the construction of the same. Pruned and re-committed.

On motion of Mr. Hampton, the House bill granting the use of four condemned canon to the Marion, S. C., artillery, was passed.

Mr. Eaton's tariff commission bill was taken up.

Mr. Sherman advanced it.

Mr. Coke favored Mr. Garfield's substitute, which provides for the investigation by a Congressional Commission. Any Commission appointed by the President who would continue the present abominable tariff system. This was a struggle of the people against monopolies. He favored a tariff for revenue alone.

Messrs. Morris, McPherson, Salisbury and Eaton supported the bill.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, was opposed to having the President appoint the Commission. It was an innovation on the part of Congress.

After further debate Mr. Garland's substitute was rejected 21 to 25.

Mr. Morgan liked Eaton's bill but believed the House would not pass it, as it ignored their right to originate revenue legislation. He moved to amend the bill so that the commission should consist of five Senators and five Representatives. Rejected.

Mr. Brainerd moved that the commission shall make a final report not later than January, 1881, instead of December, 1881. He thought the people demanded a good tariff for revenue alone.

Mr. Smithson announced that he will move to take up the Kellogg resolutions to morrow as several Senators desired to speak thereon.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill authorizing the East Florida and Maycross Railroad Company to build a fixed bridge across St. Mary's River, Florida.

Mr. Voorhees announced his intention to speak upon the exodus to-morrow. Adjourned.

House.—After some amendments had been offered and rejected, Mr. Cobb called the previous question on bills and yielded the floor to Mr. T. L. Ulmer, of Indiana, who spoke upon the Inter-State commerce bill, favoring Mr. Reagan's object but insisting that a Board of Supervisors was required.

The deficiency bill was then passed—yeas 83, nays 77, the Republicans voting aye.

Mr. Knott, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, submitted the report of that committee in regard to the charges against Mr. Acklen. It exonerates Acklen from any guilty or fraudulent intent in presenting a report as fraudulent. It was adopted.

The House proceeded to consider the Senate amendment to the postage appropriation bill. The amendment increasing the appropriation to \$350,000 was disagreed to.

The Committee on Appropriations recommended non-considerance in Senate and striking out the proviso for the re-listing of all contracts expedited to exceed fifty per cent. of the original price.

Mr. Ewing moved to concur in the amendment and spoke in favor of keeping faith with contractors.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, argued that the retention of the proviso would not be an act of bad faith.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, opposed the amendment.

Mr. Blackburn opposed it, and insisted on curtailing an increase in rates.

Mr. Brainerd moved to reconsider the vote.

A motion was made to table Mr. Brainerd's motion, pending which the House adjourned.

Little interest was taken in the proceedings to-day, attention being absorbed by the news from Chicago.

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Congressional.

favor of the limitation of all speeches to five minutes. He said he should vote against such a rule if it applied to arguments on questions of contested seats.

Several other delegates were proceeding to give their views on the five minutes rule. Mr. H. H. H. Iowa suggested that it would be time enough to discuss the rules after the committee should have reported them. He and his associates had no desire to take unfair advantage of any one, but he wanted the business to proceed, and the way to do these things was to receive the report and act upon it.

Mr. Conkling moved to include in points of destination Pensacola, Corpus Christi, in Florida, Nashville, Knoxville, Port Royal, Houston, Petersburg, Va., Wilmington, N. C., Newbern, N. C., Brunswick, Ga.

Mr. Clark moved to include in points of destination the following cities: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Georgetown, D. C., Norfolk, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Galveston, and Brownsville.

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THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY..... JUNE 4, 1880.

MACHINE POLITICS.

Nearly every newspaper one takes up has its sneer at "the machine" in politics. Many politicians too in airing their rhetoric before the people have their fling at it. It is noteworthy that the newspaper's sneers and the politician's flings are generally made when the newspaper's favorite is beaten by somebody else's favorite, and the politician has lacked enough votes in a Convention to make him a candidate on the hustings. And yet there is truth in these periodical complainings. There is a machine, and it is often wretchedly worked. But the machine is a necessity; its ill-working, the fault of the people. Let us look at this matter a little, and not to stir up strife at home, we will take illustrations from abroad which are furnished by the New York *Evening Post* from both political parties in that State.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is the leader of the fight against the Republican machine in New York, the machine working for GRANT and Mr. CURTIS wishing it to work for some other man than himself. And Mr. CURTIS's grievance is thus summed up:

"The representative character of that delegation [the New York delegation to Chicago] is essentially fraudulent, being viated by the organization of the Republican party in New York city alone, whose constitution excludes fifty thousand Republicans from any participation in the primaries or in the selection of candidates or delegates. It represents less than ten thousand persons, and disfranchises more than one-tenth of the Republican voters of the State."

Now this is all gammon. Assuming the figures to be true, it may be set down as incontestably true that the failure of the fifty thousand to get in the primaries is their own fault. If all of the fifty thousand should make a determined effort to unite in the working organization of their party, it is simply incredible that they should not succeed in the undertaking. It half as many should make the effort their failure is inconceivable. In a popular movement, political, social, religious, or whatever, ten thousand men cannot take the control of affairs from twenty-five thousand, if the majority is as intelligent and earnest as the minority. Such a thing is simply impossible in any free country. It will not be pretended that the fifty thousand who are excluded are less intelligent men than the ten thousand who are admitted. The trouble is that the former are not as earnest as the latter. Probably very few of the fifty thousand have made any effort whatever to join the city associations. Probably the ten thousand who are members include very nearly all the Republicans in the city who are willing to give to active party work the time and labor which it calls for. Probably one in six is not an illiberal estimate of the proportion of Republicans anywhere who care to do anything more in politics than to vote. If one man usurps the political rights of five men it is because the five are indifferent to their rights.

Still it is no doubt true that some of the fifty thousand have tried to join the city associations and have found it hard to do so. They are required to submit to conditions which are distasteful to men of independence and self-respect. They are asked to pledge themselves to support the candidates of the regular organization. Men naturally shrink, in view of the character of some candidates from binding themselves hand and foot in this way. It is easy to see that gross abuses may grow out of such a system and that the tyranny of a central power may become intolerable. The scheme to merge the individual will in the organic will, which begins in the district association and primary meeting, is continued in the City, State and National Conventions, by "instructions," by the "unit rule," and by other means. It is of the essence of organization to put the general will, the will of the organized majority, in the place of the individual will.

But while the evil is monstrous, and while the arrest of its consequences is one of the duties of the time, it is worth while to understand its real nature. It may as well be admitted that the theory out of which the evil grows—the theory that the will of the organization shall prevail over the will of the individual—is unavoidable and indispensable. Illustrations of this truth may be found in all departments of activity, from the Federal and State governments to an insurance company or a congregational church.

The same complaint has been urged by Democrats against the late New York Democratic State Convention. A contesting delegation was refused admission, and "the machine," that is to say Mr. TILDEN, was at once vigorously attacked. The delegates in this case applied for admission to a Democratic State Convention called to choose delegates to a National Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for President, although they announced that if the convention did not do what they wanted done they would vote for the Republican candidate. It is as if a man who loudly asserts that he is for GRANT first, last and all the time, should apply for admission to an anti-third-term convention. The Syracuse convention was not inclined to allow a man who

POPULATION.

The London *Telegraph* says that "a century hence no such assembly of men speaking the same language, and amenable to the same general traditions of feeling, habit and education will ever have been gathered together upon earth as will then probably occupy the great Western Continent." The *Telegraph's* prediction for the next century is not far from fact now. The census of 1870 gave the population of the United States as 38,558,371. The estimates for this year put it at 43,000,000 or thereabouts. We may pretty safely assume that the tenth census of the United States will show the population of the country to be about 50,000,000, against 72,000,000 for Russia, 42,727,000 for Germany, 36,900,000 for France, 34,000,000 for Great Britain and Ireland, without the dependencies, 37,000,000 for Austria, and 27,760,000 for Italy. The population of Europe as a whole foots up 312,000,000.

NORTH CAROLINA Radicals are thus represented on the Committee at Chicago: On Organization, RUFUS BARRINGER; Rules and Business, O. H. BLOCKER; Credentials, G. W. PRICE, Jr.; Platform, JAMES H. HARRIS.

Judge DICK delivered the literary address this morning: subject, the Bible.

was most brilliant. The merriest song of the evening, "I'm a gay, merry girl," sung in the wavy motion of dance by little Alma Richardson, of High Point. Miss Sparrow, of Chapel Hill, has a splendid rich voice; "Let me dream again" was beautiful; she will be heard from. "Il Bacco," sung by Misses Reinhart and Beckwith, was perfectly ravishing; Dr. B. is fond of having the Italians play it, but he can never see kiss land and dream he is awake until he hears it sung as it was to-night. Miss Beckwith is of Wake county; she has a remarkable alto; in a line of fifty voices it renders full support.

But I started to write you of a gifted elocutionist of your city, who is here at school—Miss Maggie Askew. She recited to-night "The Angels of Buena Vista," and the audience was spell-bound. She is not more than fifteen, if that, but the flash of her eye speaks true genius. Never was tender passion better portrayed. "Mercy," "Mercy" she would wail, and then in lightning flash she could cry as fiercely, "A bitter curse on thee." I am told that in one of the most difficult instrumental she took the leading part of a young lady called home two weeks since, and mastered it perfectly.

There was a large crowd, Greensboro, Salisbury, Lexington, Winston and Salem all represented.

Dr. Whitfield of Charlotte preached the annual sermon last night: subject, woman's influence.

Judge DICK delivered the literary ad-

dress this morning: subject, the Bible.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY BUSINESS.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

ASHEVILLE, June 1, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS.—For the growing crops, I don't suppose the country ever had such a better season. There has seemingly been just enough rain. In the vicinity of Asheville, however, where a tremendous hail storm fell some weeks ago, I see traces of ruined wheat fields. The recent rains have also been very fortunate for the tobacco growers, of which Buncombe county can boast of not a few this season.

I had occasion only a few days ago to visit the rural districts, and I have never seen the farmers more encouraged with their prospects. I wish I could say the same with regard to the professions.

Great satisfaction and gratification seem to be prevalent among the people with regard to the appointment of Superintendent and Directors on the Western North Carolina Railroad. Colonel Andrews is universally acknowledged to be a great railroad man, and suited to the position he is to fill.

Trade at Asheville is dull, the people of the country all being busy with their crops and our visitors not as numerous as they have been in times past and as we expect during the next three or four months. The principal trade now is in butter, eggs and strawberries, the latter growing spontaneously all over our hills and marketed here in great abundance.

The Asheville Female College holds its commencement exercises on the 10th of June. The faculty of this institution are giving entire satisfaction, and I see no reason why it should not soon be one of the foremost schools in the South. It was an objection some years ago when the school could boast of its three hundred boarding scholars, that we had no railroad and telegraphy, but as this objection is now

gotten rid of, I prophesy for it a grand future.

DR. TUCKER'S BACALAUREATE SERMON

was in some respects identical with the one he gave the University Normal school three years ago, having for its subject the necessity and value of education in promoting the best interests of North Carolina. The Judge is not afraid to administer wholesome truths when he considers North Carolina's needs. It is a manly way of talking and a good tonic any day, and I wish our public men would give us more of it. I wish too there had been more ladies present this morning to hear and admire and be benefited. When a State is to be roused to effort, improvement, progress, it is necessary to wake the minds of the women, a those of the men. There were fewer ladies in the Chapel this morning than is usual on Wednesday. Too many of them danced till two o'clock this morning to make it possible they should care to hear what Judge Merrimon had to say. Of

JUDGE MERRIMON'S ADDRESS

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HARRETT CROP NOTES :

HARRINGTON, June 2, 1880.—This morning the weather is cloudy and warm; rain is badly needed, and crops are beginning to suffer badly; cotton seed put in the ground a month ago has not all come up yet; wheat is being harvested and is passably good, though injured by rust in some cases.

Winter sowed oats will be good while sowed in the spring are worthless—corn is small and the prospects are bad for an average crop.

The Chicago Outlook.

[Col. McClure to the Philadelphia Times, 24.]

The real battle is now about to begin and the Grant generals have their men in position, while the opposition has not only yet to form its line, but it has neither position nor commander chosen. It may unite within the next twenty-four hours, and, if so, Grant will be defeated. If it fails to unite the nomination of Grant is reasonably assured. The situation to-night may be summed up briefly by saying that Grant's nomination is quite within the range of possibility; that Blaine can defeat Grant only by defeating himself, and that Sherman is without a party outside of a nominal support from Ohio and a lot of petty Treasury officials. Of the dark horses whose ears are visible above the stable windows, Edmunds seems to be nearest the door, although Washburne and Windom are talked of by those who know little of the plans of the leaders. If Cameron and Conkling shall be compelled to retreat, I think it likely that they will fall back to

Ward Vermont.

They were adjudged to have done well. Not better than we have seen—not worse.

The leading merchant of Chapel Hill, D. McCaulay, Esq., having offered a prize to the best speaker of the evening, Mr. Gilliam, of Raleigh, was decided to have deserved it. To Mr. McCaulay belongs the honor of being the first citizen of this village who has ever evinced in this way a substantial interest in the University. An equally gratifying evidence of the confidence in the institution is given in the fact that five Chapel Hill boys were admitted for admission in the next Fresh Class.

The hop is progressing as I close. The young ladies look charmingly.

The Alumni Association has its meeting, but I fancy that like the Historical Society, it will be postponed to another year. North Carolina is great upon postponing.

C. P. S.

THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Reported for THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

THOMASVILLE, June 2, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS.—The Commencement of Thomasville Female College closed to-night with most brilliant concert. The programme sparkled with the choicest selections.

The instrumental, three pianos and an organ, were grand, played in perfect time and with charming expression. Let me mention two: "Barber de Seville," on three pianos, and selections from the "Operas," on three pianos and organ. Miss Brewster is the accomplished instructor. Instrumental solo, "Gems of Scotland," by Miss Hoenniger, of Richmond,

was most brilliant. The merriest song of the evening, "I'm a gay, merry girl," sung in the wavy motion of dance by little Alma Richardson, of High Point. Miss Sparrow, of Chapel Hill, has a splendid rich voice;

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I had occasion only a few days ago to visit the rural districts, and I have never seen the farmers more encouraged with their prospects. I wish I could say the same with regard to the professions.

Great satisfaction and gratification seem to be prevalent among the people with regard to the appointment of Superintendent and Directors on the Western North Carolina Railroad. Colonel Andrews is universally acknowledged to be a great railroad man, and suited to the position he is to fill.

Trade at Asheville is dull, the people of the country all being busy with their crops and our visitors not as numerous as they have been in times past and as we expect during the next three or four months.

The principal trade now is in butter, eggs and strawberries, the latter growing spontaneously all over our hills and marketed here in great abundance.

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THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY.....JUNE 4, 1880.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Stationary or rising barometer, higher temperature, northerly winds veering to easterly or southerly, and partly cloudy weather.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. Tucker's registered thermometer, Thursday, June 3, 1880:
6 o'clock, a. m., 57° 3 o'clock, p. m., 75°
9 " " 65 " 6 " " 72
12 " " 73 " " 72

CITY AND COUNTY NOTES:

One marriage license was issued yesterday.

The treasurer bagged \$18,000 of old bonds yesterday.

The first drunk of the day appeared promptly at 6 minutes to 10.

No news at the Court House to-day. All is calm and serene there.

The Carolina rifle club will shoot a match at its regular range this afternoon.

The closed cigar box gives away the American citizen worse than chewing tobacco.

The average politician has taken his summer stand near the Telegraph office. Lord! how wise they are.

Read the advertisement of valuable city property for sale by Messrs. Gilham & Batchelder, commissioners.

The Raleigh Gun Club's medal was won by Mr. S. L. Johnson yesterday afternoon. His score was 20 out of 20.

The members of Thompson's Silver Cornet Band, are requested to meet, with instruments, at the band room to night at 8 o'clock.

Bishop W. M. Wightman, on his way to Shelby District Conference, was in the city on Wednesday, the guest of Rev. W. S. Black.

We are glad to see Mr. J. A. Kelly of the firm of Kelly, Pursey & Brewer, recovered sufficiently to be on the streets yesterday.

The tax lists are being rapidly taken. Come up and list your polls and property and prevent prosecution. The takers are at the Court House.

Close your stores at 8 o'clock and give the tired clerk a chance to rest and cool. A merciful man is merciful to his beast, and a clerk is entitled to the same show.

There was a match game of Baseball played in the depot field yesterday evening, between the Enterprise and Independent. The score stood as follows: Enterprise 27; Independent 26.

There will be an excursion to Norfolk and Washington City, over the Raleigh & Gaston and Seaboard roads, on the glorious Fourth. Tickets to Norfolk and return \$2.75, to Washington and return \$4.50.

The lazy club has been dissolved. Its first President was impeached and deposed, and his successor only by a timely resignation escaped impeachment and conviction on a charge of moving his chair out of the sun.

The Commissioner of Agriculture delivered an address at Clayton, Johnston county, yesterday. He goes from there to Stanhope, Nash county, where he will also talk to the people.

A gang of Penitentiary hands are digging a foundation for a new paint shop at the Raleigh & Gaston depot. The bricks are all ready and the house will be pushed to completion as soon as the convicts finish their part of the work.

"Like Noah's weary dove" is the house that for the last week has been travelling down Wilmington street. Its destination has been changed three times since it left its first location, but it has finally decided to rest from its labors somewhere on Bloodworth street—or elsewhere.

Capitol notes are to-day distinguished by their absence. His Excellency and Col. Saunders are attending the commencement exercises at Chapel Hill, and the other officers are taking advantage of a dull day in State business to discuss the news from Chicago, except in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, where we find things all in trim for the Supreme Court, which convenes on Monday, as does also the Circuit Court. We notice that Auditor Love has returned, and brings with him the news of the death of his brother, Col. Love. The Doctor has the sympathy of his many friends.

MAYOR'S COURT.—"Drunk again," twelve hours. Pattie Freeland's education was neglected in early life, and so when she got drunk her language was not such as is sanctioned by Lindley Murray. The mayor charged her \$7.50 for a course of instruction in correct English idioms.

A gentleman from the country had a load of garden truck for sale. The market was flat and he vented his disgust at this circumstance in a series of expressions such as in poite literature are expressed by a succession of blanks and dashes. It cost him \$7.50 to do it through the mayor thinking it worth at least that figure to indulge in such florid remarks while the thermometer was going to root.

RALEIGH MALE ACADEMY.—The closing exercises of the Raleigh Male Academy will take place this morning and to-night. There will be declamations at the Academy, commencing at 10 a. m., which the friends of the school are invited to attend. Exercises will be held in Tucker Hall beginning at 8½ p. m., when the annual address before the school, will be delivered by Hon. A. S. Merrimon. The Principals, Messrs. Fray & Morson, extend a cordial invitation to the public to be present.

Proceedings of Dental Convention.

Reported for THE DAILY NEWS.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, June 4, 1880. The Association was called to order at 9 a. m., Thursday morning, according to adjournment. Dr. D. E. Everett, President, in the chair.

Dental Education being in order, Dr. Isaiah Simpson read a highly interesting and instructive essay on Dental Education, which was discussed at length by Drs. Flemming, Turner, Rice and Crawford. Subject passed.

The subject of Pathology and Therapeutics was resumed, disease of the teeth and their treatment was discussed by Drs. Griffith, Turner, Crawford, Rice, Hoffman, Griffith and Bessent. Subject passed.

Dental Chemistry was called—no discussion. Subject passed.

The Committee on Mechanical Dentistry submitted through their Chairman Dr. J. F. Griffith, a valuable paper on the subject, which was discussed by Drs. Flemming, Turner, Crawford, Rice, Hoffman, Griffith and Bessent. Subject passed.

On motion to reconsider the motion to refer to a special committee the resolution offered by Dr. Griffith on yesterday passed, and Dr. Griffith withdrew his resolution.

In the absence of the Committee on Material and Appliances a special committee, consisting of Drs. R. D. Flemming, J. F. Griffith and John D. Clarke, was appointed, who made the following report:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—Your Committee to report on Material and Appliances respectfully report that since our last meeting there has been nothing new of importance for our consideration, but that we are happy in having our friend, Mr. J. W. Selby, with us, and are grateful to him for his fine exhibit at our convention of such a large stock of those materials and appliances which are necessary to the successful conduct of our practice, and we would respectfully recommend his cone-ground handpick No. 2 as the best thing we have seen in that line, and his cone socket instruments we think will soon supersede all others.

R. D. FLEMING, Chairman.

JOHN D. CLARK.

The above report was unanimously adopted.

On motion, a special committee was appointed to consider the papers read by the Committee on Children's Teeth, consisting of Drs. J. F. Griffith, R. D. Flemming and J. H. Crawford, whose duty it shall be to report on the above papers at the next annual meeting.

Capt. R. D. Graham tells the Charlotte Observer that the report that a new hotel is to be erected immediately on the site of the old Atlantic at Beaufort, is untrue. The building at Morehead, on this side of the sound, is rapidly approaching completion.

It is to be more elegantly finished and better furnished than any hotel ever built on the North Carolina coast.

On motion, the election of officers for the ensuing year was held, which resulted as follows:—Isaiah Simpson, President; J. F. Griffith, 1st Vice President; J. D. Clark, 2d Vice President; W. H. Hoffman, Secretary; J. H. Crawford, Treasurer.

Drs. Turner and Bessent were appointed a committee to conduct the President elect to the chair. Dr. Simpson returned thanks for the compliment conferred.

Time and place of next meeting being next in order, Asheville was selected as the place, and the third Tuesday in July, 1881, the time for our next annual meeting.

The two members of the examining board, Drs. M. A. Bland and W. H. Hoffman, whose term expired at this time, was re-elected by acclamation.

On motion adjourned.

ISAIAH SIMPSON, President.

W. H. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

THE FEMALE SEMINARY CONCERT.

—Those of us who were so lucky as to attend the concert of the Raleigh Female Seminary last night enjoyed a musical treat such as is rarely presented to a Raleigh audience.

The elegantly selected programme was faithfully carried out, and the proficiency shown by the young ladies must have delighted their parents and friends who crowded the spacious hall.

The first song, "Music of the Meadow," by the vocal class, in some sort prepared the delighted audience for what was to come. It was followed by Misses McClain, Taylor, Hobbs and Crawford. The remainder of the programme was carried out by Misses Marsh, Heck, Holley, Hobbs, Parham, Hunter, McDaniel, and Morris and Prof. Bohmian. These young ladies all gained round after round of applause, and some of them added tokens of floral tributes.

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We learn that the name of Hon. John Manning will not go before the nominating convention as a candidate for Judge in the Chatham district. Judge Gilmer's renomination will be pressed, and Judge Rufus' friends will urge his nomination.

The Democrats of Camden met in Convention on May 31, and appointed delegates to the State, Congressional and Senatorial Conventions. The delegates are instructed to Jarvis for Governor, for Latham for Congress, and for D. D. Ferree, for Senator.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS:

Hon. Jefferson Davis' plantation at Hurricane, Miss., is leased by Montgomery & Sons. This firm is composed of four negroes who were formerly owned by a brother of the ex-President of the Confederacy.

They own plantations worth \$75,000,

hire several more, and do a large mercantile business at Vicksburg.

The New York Cotton Exchange held its tenth annual meeting on Wednesday.

The report states that contracts for future delivery, are no longer regarded as mere gambling, and the increase of this branch of business is shown by the fact that from

June 1, 1878, to May 29, 1880, there

were sold for future delivery in the New

York Cotton Exchange 36,723,200 bales.

During the same period there were sold

for export 155,594 bales; for spinning

young couple left at once for a bridal trip to Mr. Dodd's former home. Also Miss Agnes Lacy, youngest daughter of Rev. R. S. Lacy, D. D., was married to Mr. Van Wagener, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, and accompanied by her husband, left for her home on the Northward train.

THE RIGHT STEP.—We learn that our merchants are making arrangements for a general closing of their stores at 8 o'clock every evening until September 1st. Of course Saturdays and special occasions are excepted. This is an excellent movement, and we congratulate the business men upon this action. These long, hot days are very trying upon the health of all men who stand at the counter from 5 o'clock a. m. until night, and they need this additional rest. Merchant Education being in order,

Dr. Isaiah Simpson read a highly interesting and instructive essay on Dental Education, which was discussed at length by Drs. Flemming, Turner, Rice and Crawford. Subject passed.

Dental Chemistry was called—no

discussion. Subject passed.

The subject of Pathology and Therapeutics was resumed, disease of the teeth and their treatment was discussed by Drs. Griffith, Turner, Crawford, Rice, Hoffman, Griffith and Bessent. Subject passed.

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